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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1913.

"KING CARSON" OR "SAINT CARSON."

That Sir Edward Carson, in the anti-home rule campaign he has been conducting in Ulster, has been guilty both in his utterances and his acts, of sedition and efforts to bring about rebellion of treason, not to use too strong a word, possibly—cannot be denied by any intelligent man who is even casually acquainted with the facts, no matter what the bent of his sympathies on the Irish home rule question or the religious issue. Sir Edward, more than any other Unionist leader, has injected into the situation. He has openly and defiantly declared that Ulster will set up a government of her own, championed violations of the law which he unblushingly admitted he knew were violations, and organized and drilled bands of anthems rulers and "Orangeism" for resistance to any attempt to "impose an Irish Parliament upon Ulster." He has tauntingly confessed conspiracy and challenged the government to interfere to suppress his secession movement, and forestall armed revolt.

At first blush it is not surprising that in "such grave circumstances" the question is being asked, why has not the government accepted the challenge, and that Mr. Asquith and his advisers are being criticized for weakness. But, on reflection, may it not be that wisdom rather than weakness explains the government's apparent apathy? May it not be, as Mr. Robinson, parliamentary secretary of the Board of Trade, suggested, that the government is wise in not turning "King Carson" into "Saint Carson," and in trusting to the forces of reaction and material considerations, unless some flagrant, overt act of rebellion is committed?

Those who may have followed only Sir Edward's side, and ex-parte representations should be reminded of the fact that Ulster is not of one mind on home rule—in hostility thereto—nor are her people of one religious faith. There is a very large and influential Catholic minority there. More than that, the Protestants are divided on the issue. The biggest shipbuilder in Belfast is an ardent home ruler, and one of the party's representatives in the Commons from Londonderry, the hottest of Protestantism, is a Presbyterian minister. Much of the frenzied fury of Sir Edward, and his followers is for British consumption and due to the indifference and the calm of their opponents. It is brutum fulmen.

Wooden rifles do not make an army of infantry, any more than quaker guns make an army of artillery. It is safe to conclude that so astute a statesman as Premier Asquith knows all this. He knows that armed revolt against home rule would mean more than rebellion against the crown; it would mean civil war in Ulster, involving, in addition to great bloodshed, enormous demoralization of industrial, commercial and economic interests, which there is no one who is closely interested, as between Protestants and Catholics. Especially is this community of material interests the case in the County of Londonderry, where the religious proportion of population is about 75,000 Catholics to 100,000 Protestants, Episcopalians, Methodists and members of other Protestant communities, the two former denominations predominating.

The same and other men of Ulster cannot but see the situation as Mr. Asquith must be credited with seeing it, and despite the prosecution Sir Edward has laid himself liable to the government cannot but be counted wise in granting that the same and other influence will assert itself, point the way to a solution and justify refraining from severe measures that would supply the enemies of the Liberal administration with just what they most desperately desire, that is, ground of excuse for charging the government with breaking the torch of racial animosity and precipitating conditions through sectional divisions and Irish internal rivalries, going to prove the unfitness of Ireland for self-government. At the last "King Carson" would force the ministry to send imperial troops to Ireland, and, by irritating the Irish, provoke rebellion. To that and more than any other he is naming the government. There are some as desperate as those who force, who have brought themselves into contempt in that lies another strong promise of peaceful solution.

"Reckless" the foolish men who rushed Richmond. It is not half so foolish as some of the words already here.

"Fined for Excessive Speeding."—Headline. At what speed does that adjective get on?

Maybe the City Democratic Committee might nominate a President for Mexico, too.

The dust is hard on the complexion, but it makes the teeth powder.

Jane Addams advocates "freedom of movement" in women's clothes. Yes, but it's the freedom of movement that hurts.

THE SPREADING TORRENS SYSTEM.
The Torrens system is a method of registering, transferring, insuring and guaranteeing land titles by the State. It is established in the interest of the landowner. It eliminates reduplication of cost in transferring title by preventing the repeated expense of abstract of title, legal opinion upon it and recordation upon each transfer; it facilitates change of ownership.

To Eugene C. Massie, of Richmond, chairman of the committee on the Torrens system, we are indebted for its report to the Twenty-third Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, which met at Montreal last month. It contains a most illuminating review of the extension of the system in the United States and other countries.

The Torrens plan prevailed for years over the Dominion of Canada. In the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and some of the territories it is the only system governing the ownership and transfer of land.

Ohio and North Carolina passed Torrens acts this year, bringing up the total number of States with such legislation to ten. The demand was made in the former State that a constitutional amendment was effected by the people in order to override an adverse decision of the State Supreme Court. Torrens acts have been passed in the following other States: California, Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, Oregon and Washington, and in Hawaii and the Philippine Islands.

Public sentiment for this change so increased in Pennsylvania that the General Assembly appointed a commission to report on the system. Many public meetings were held in favor of the reform, and the commission was especially impressed by the burdens of the old record system, "under which in the County of Philadelphia alone there have accumulated since 1833 more than 15,000 large books of record." The commission reported in favor of the system, but declared a constitutional amendment necessary to its effect.

The constitutionality of the Illinois act has been assailed in the Supreme Court of that State sixty-one times without success.

In Massachusetts the system has also withstood every legal attack, and about 15,000 certificates have been issued.

In the General Assembly of Virginia of 1908 the question was considered at some length, although nothing resulted. It is to be hoped that when the greater State problems are solved, the Torrens system will become a part of the constructive legislative program. It accomplishes economy and mobility in land transfers and doubtless has the approval of land owners and land dealers generally.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE INCOME TAX.

Approximately 600,000 persons, with incomes ranging from \$3,000 to \$100,000 a year and upward, will contribute to the \$53,000,000 levy under the new income tax law, according to the estimate of the chief of the Corporation Tax Division of the Department of Internal Revenue. His figures show that 561,402 persons who come within the provisions of the new law have been found. His returns are yet incomplete.

So far, the reports show that the Twenty-third Internal Revenue District of Pennsylvania, containing Pittsburgh and other towns, has the largest number of incomes of more than \$100,000. The collector for that district believes that there are more than 500 men in it who will have to pay the highest tax. The Fourteenth New York District comes next, with an estimate of more than 200 incomes in excess of \$100,000, and the head of the division believes that New York will finally lead in large incomes. From the bitter fight waged in New York against the passage of the income tax amendment, such a deduction is doubtless correct.

Minnesota has 150 men whose incomes are estimated to exceed \$100,000; California, 40; Colorado, 45; Florida, 4; Illinois, 45; Indiana, 75; Iowa, 5; Kentucky, 18; Louisiana, 15; Michigan, 120; Missouri, 25; New Jersey, 55; North Carolina, 10; Ohio, 158; Pennsylvania, 625; Tennessee, 31; Texas, 100; Washington, 10; Wisconsin, 20.

Alabama, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North and South Dakota report no estimated income of more than \$100,000 subject to tax.

In this incomplete estimate Virginia is represented by 500 persons with incomes ranging between \$5,000 and \$25,000. It seems quite apparent that the average number of taxable incomes will be far less for the South than for the East and West. If the returns shall prove this true, the opponents of the measure will claim that their sectional argument has been justified.

When the Panama out puts Peruvian beef in New York at 10 cents a pound, will it be our alimentary canal?

What has become of the old-fashioned habit of sending the editor a sample of the cakes and preserves that win blue ribbons at the fair?

New York is going back. Not a scandal in a week.

Mr. Marshall thinks women are dressing for the ballet, not the ballot.

The real dopers say that one of the Giants has had his glass eye cleaned, and that the ticker should read 58 1/2 this morning.

PUTTING ARMORIES TO USE.

We do not think Richmond would in any wise hamper the gallant Blues by interfering with their use of their own armory. That building was built for the Blues, and it would be foolish to permit its usurpation by outside bodies.

Yet, at best, an armory is not a very useful structure. It is like a dress suit. When you need it, you've got to have it, but you really need it very rarely. With the growing peacefulness of the times, armories, as well as moats and donjon keeps, are becoming less essential and more picturesque. They look very attractive on post cards.

To be practical, and less wordy, the Blues Armory ought to be used by the Blues whenever they need it, with a safe margin for emergencies. Yet we imagine there be days of long hours when this nice clean building is not needed by the Blues, and could by no possible chance be used by the Blues, since most of them are happily at work.

Therefore, why should the city of Richmond, owners of the armory, not use this commodious hall for other activities of the city life no whit less interesting or valuable than the military?

This is the question politely asked by Dr. Chandler, of the city schools, who has 125 boys in the John Marshall High School who would be glad to do light gymnastic work if they had the opportunity. They have the opportunity, including the time and an instructor. They have no place. Why not the armory?

We see no evil in training up the next generation of soldiers to be of sound mind and strong muscles. We do not think the Blues would suffer from the schoolboys, and their ranks might receive many valuable recruits.

When, during the summer, the director of the playgrounds asked permission to use the pool in the armory for his elder boys, the request was refused. The reason, if we recall right, was that the pool was too deep and might prove dangerous, and that the boys might injure the building. The answer to all this is that proper supervision should, and will, be furnished.

Why shouldn't the city use this or any other armory a few times a week for training its schoolboys—or girls?

A PRISONER BY CHOICE.

What will Thomas Mott Osborne, chairman of the New York Prison Reform Commission, learn during his voluntary seclusion in Auburn Prison? His object is to find out what prison life is like and what effect it has upon the prisoners. Clearly, he will not be in the mental attitude of a man who has broken the law, being held guilty by his fellows, and knows that his term is a fixed thing, only to be slightly reduced by good behavior. The most valuable lessons on the psychology of prisoners will be impossible just because Osborne knows he can come out, and the lawbreaker knows he cannot.

The physical aspects of imprisonment will probably be more keenly realized by this honest man living the daily life of the incarcerated. He will understand what restricted food, bad ventilation, nervous restlessness and solitude can do to men's bodies and minds, but even in this he will probably be an unwilling victim of favoritism. It is hard to think of Osborne's martyrdom as extending to a revolt that will get him in the dungeon or subject him to any of the other pleasant devices that seem necessary to keep rebellious criminals in proper humility. The head of a commission of prison reform is not liable to be the victim of petty torture by the warders. He should have been sent to prison anonymously. There enters a suspicion that Osborne did not want to be hard on himself.

Another difference between the experimental prisoner and the real thing is that Osborne will not face prison life with the past experience or philosophy of a true criminal. He will have consolations that the more brutal know nothing of; and his delicate sensibilities may also get grave shocks from events that the hardened takes as matters of course. The prisoner is not exactly normal, and he will not feel as Osborne may imagine.

What Osborne will most likely learn is a sense of brotherhood even keener than the noble spirit now inspiring him. If he is sympathetic and a good mixer, he may get light through the confessions and confidences of others. To these he might add the really vital documents written by men of intelligence and education on their own true experiences as criminals. We do not mean such tours de force as Wilde's "De Profundis," but the simpler human statements that issue from our big prisons almost yearly.

At bottom Osborne's laboratory practice is faulty. He does not have standard conditions for his tests, nor is he a standard instrument.

All they need to make the cope pistol practice a success in a few innocent bystanders.

A New York restaurant cashier has resigned because he couldn't stand to see people paying so much for meals. When \$65 was paid for a meal for three persons, he quit. Beef and eggs come high these days.

William P. Greene, of South Carolina, just returned from Washington, reports to his home paper that President Wilson "looks very much like Jule Boggs, former solicitor of the Eighth Circuit." Thus does the President have greatness thrust upon him.

The case of Mack vs. McGraw will now have the complete interest of the American people.

O stands for two of Virginia's finest products, oyster and October.

Even "One Day" seems to be too much.

Have the photographers in session here discovered the camera that will make a Carolina girl look like a Virginia peach?

ON THE SPUR OF THE MOMENT

By ROY K. MOULTON.

The Diary of a Homebody.
Shortly after the Spanish-American war, a gentleman with a loud voice called at my pleasant yet modest home in the suburbs and sold me a piano. In other words, a sold me a piano. The purchase of the homeless piano, which was as novel as the social status, marked a new era in our social life. We jumped from Class D to Class C, as it were, in our social moved in. That was before the days of the automobile, and society lines were not drawn as they are now. The homeless piano set reigned supreme. It cost me \$1 every time the collector could catch me by the coat tail. The red necktie and the only time he was not at my elbow asking for his dollar was when I was asleep in my bedroom with the door locked. I seemed as though I met him every morning for the front step as I left home for the office and found him waiting for me when I returned.

While other people were buying buzz wagons I was still paying the days of the piano, and we had gradually slumped back to Class D. The piano itself had worn out four years before it was paid for. That red necktie haunted me in my dreams and in the meantime the collector had grown and prospered, raised a family so that he collected more strenuously than ever.

Yesterday he called for the last time and received his final dollar. He wanted to sell me a new player piano, and offered to allow me \$1.55 for the old one. He said he could sell the wires to a telephone company and get that much out of it, but I turned him away. My wife is going to have a new pair of rubbers and I am going to have a new set of teeth before we begin buying anything else on the installment plan.

Time for 'Em Now.
A canvas barn, a painted tree, A sky New England drawl; A large square room with two or three Worked mottoes on the wall; A hint of wicked city life By some one in the east, Who plays an honest farmer's wife With something of a past, A man from town whose shirt is clean And has at least two suits, To brighten up the rural scene Of overalls and a bow tie, A cow, if one can be secured, A soft nosed mare named Bess; A dog or two and you're assured Unqualified success. Just take these few ingredients And mix them as you may, And keep them free from common sense, You'll have a rural play.

Colonel Beebe Says:
You cannot lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink, my friend. You cannot make him think. You show an innate kindness and a desire to help your pains. You can dress a dude in fashion, but you can't give him brains. You can bring the rich to justice, but it takes a lot of time. While the poor man goes to prison, the rich one pays a fine. If you study human nature, you'll find freaks of every strain. Some you see excel in stature; others great with their brains. You'll find lots of faults to criticize, perhaps some traits to praise, but it's just as nature made 'em guys. That explains our funny ways. Don't get too close to the buzz saw or tickle a mule that's tame. Don't give advice to those in love or bet on another man's game.

Queries and Answers

Two Addresses.
Please give me the addresses of Judge Walter A. Watkins and Professor W. F. Massey. R. A. POWELL, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. Sellsbury, Md.

Old Publisher.
Can you give me the first name of the old-time Richmond publisher, E. M. S. Works? His imprint was usually "A. Works," but the full name was commonly given in the copyright notice on the back of his titles.

Halfpenny.
Can you give the date of the valuable New England "elephant" halfpenny, 1654. MISS R.

Restoration of Virginia.
Where may one get a copy of the paper "Report of the Committee on the Restoration of Virginia to the Union?" Hon. A. H. H. Stuart was, I believe, the compiler.

One would be fortunate to get it.
All your bookeller could possibly find it for you by advertisement.

Black Flag.
The present Lincoln advocate raising the black flag in the war against the South?

There seems no evidence that he disapproved many barbarous orders of his generals, nor any that he was displeased by the Federal soldiers' through "raising the black flag" is impossible for another to tell. Hence, we do not know whether Mr. Lincoln's sins of omission or of commission were such as to mount under your definition, to raising the black flag or not. No one may now say with certainty how much of the needless villainy of the Yankee soldier should be discarded to himself and how much to his superiors. The blame should run, and as an example of this fact, it seems impossible to attack the corresponding month last year is shown by the report of Superintendent L. B. Lloyd at Manchester Post Office in receipts for September. The total receipts amounted to \$2,931.85, while those of last September were \$2,182.27. More business than usual was done in the postal savings department, the report showing a large gain.

Improving Park.
Washington Square is being improved under the direction of Caretaker J. Lacy Redford. The southeast part of the grounds is being leveled and graded, so that all portions of the park will be the same. Grass will be sown as soon as the work is completed. More flowers and shrubbery will also be planted, which will greatly add to the beauty of the grounds.

Arrested for Assault.
Bertha Allen, colored, charged with assaulting Josephine Allen, also colored, was arrested yesterday by Patrolman Sharpe and locked up in the Third Police Station. She is also accused of beating a sister of Bertha's.

Acquitted of Dog Theft.
Joseph Trumbold, a barber of the Southside, was acquitted yesterday in Police Court, Part II, on the charge

of stealing a pointer dog from J. H. Roper. The dog was turned over to Roper. Black spots were found on the animal, which its owner claimed had been put there by Trumbold. The marks were easily removed with soap and water.

To Lecture on Japan.
S. Kitazawa, a Japanese student and lecturer, will deliver an address to-night at 8:15 o'clock in Rainbridge Street Baptist Church, for the benefit of the Vanguard class. His subject will be "Japan," in which he will give some interesting facts about his native country.

Barrel Being Stolen.
Mrs. Brooks, of 1601 Perry Street, reported to the police yesterday that boys are making nightly raids on her trash barrels. It is thought that the youngsters have begun their annual collection of material for Christmas bonfires.

Parcel Post Record.
Beginning to-day, a complete record will be kept by Superintendent Lloyd at Manchester Post Office of all parcel post business during the next fifteen days. It is the purpose of the government to see how the number of parcels carried compares in different parts of the country.

Forest Hill League Meeting.
A meeting of the Forest Hill Civic League has been called for Friday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the school. As this is the first meeting in several months, it will be an important one. The question of a mail delivery service in the suburb, which is now pending before the postal authorities, is expected to be discussed.

Personal and General.
An important meeting of the Young People's Missionary Society of Central Methodist Church was held on Monday night. Most of the members were present, and some interesting business was transacted.

Mrs. R. A. Johnson, of Brunswick County, is visiting relatives on the Southside.

Sylvester Wyatt, who has been on his annual vacation, resumed his duties at Manchester Post Office yesterday morning.

J. H. Purdy will return to Manchester station to-morrow morning from his vacation.

Mrs. F. V. Withers and Miss Withers, of Bon Air, left on Tuesday to visit Mrs. D. A. Anslee, of 1817 Grove Avenue.

Misses Nell and Elizabeth Christian, who have been visiting relatives in New Jersey, are expected to return here this week.

THE FRESHMAN'S DREAM.

By John T. McCutcheon.

(Copyright 1913, By John T. McCutcheon.)



NEWS OF SOUTH RICHMOND

UNABLE TO AGREE

Damage Suit of Mrs. Godsey Against Railway Company Continued.
The case of Mrs. L. O. Godsey, of Fairmont, against the Virginia Railway and Power Company, on trial in Hustings Court, Part II, will go to the jury to-day. Argument on instructions was not concluded at the session yesterday.

Mrs. Godsey is seeking damages in the sum of \$5,000 for alleged injuries received when thrown from a street car at Twenty-fifth and Venable Streets on July 16, 1912. According to her statement, the car started while she was on the step, just after boarding. Besides severe bodily injuries, she claims she was hurt internally.

Chester Business Men Meet.
The Business Men's Association of Chester held its first meeting last night in Grave's Hall. Some important questions pertaining to the welfare of the community were discussed, among them being the street lighting of the village. The Chester Board of Supervisors will be asked to appropriate a sum for the installation of the lights.

Postal Receipts Increase.
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MAN BELIEVED TO BE DEAD GETS UP FEELING WELL.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Lynchburg, Va., September 30.—When William Spence, aged eighty years, lay in a state of coma early to-day, friends, believing him dead, took steps for burial. But later these were abandoned to see the old man move, and a short time he got up and dressed, saying he was feeling well. The old man, with a sister nearly his age, lived for fifteen years in an old river until the boat was rendered uninhabitable by a flood six months ago. He was a Confederate veteran, and formerly taught school in Nelson County, and is now blind.

Avery-Tartie Chancery Case Will Come Up Again To-Day.
The famous Avery-Tartie chancery case, involving the control and management of the Harrison Street (colored) Baptist Church, in which Judge J. F. West, of Sussex, has presided in place of Judge Mallon, will come up in the Hustings Court to-morrow, for argument on exceptions taken to the report of Special Commissioner J. B. Prince, James W. Gordon, of Richmond, is counsel for the plaintiffs, and R. B. Davis and Paul Pettie are counsel for the defendants. The case has been a prolonged one, and expensive to both

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